# Beauty Secret News From London

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY WHEREBY EVERY LADY MAY NOW ATTAIN THE PER FECT BLOOM OF YOUTH.

A FREE TRIAL PACKAGE SENT BY MAIL, PRE PAID AND SEALED IN PLAIN WRAP-PER, TO ALL WHO SEND NAME AND ADDRESS.

ever the serret of a perfect skin. She has at last found the key to feminine beauty. All the signs and heartaches over a peer appearance may now be isanished, for it is within the means of every lady. g or middle-aged, to have the clearest and a



Mine, M. Ribault, who discovered this great secret, sends free to every woman who writes a sufficient quantity of the beautifier to show her how easy it is to attain beauty when you know the simple truth ave., Bellevie, Ky., obtained a free trial of Mme. Ribault, and this is what she says of it: "I am per-fectly delighted with the result. My complexion from the time I was a little glrl was always a source of verified and as I grew in years toose for-rid pimples, blackhends and other blemtshes got worse and worse. When I became a young lady in long dresses, began to think of beaux and parties, here was many a blitter disappointment for me all ecause of my horrid, freekled and unsightly skin. falls to remark about my clear and

mant; Ohio, and she will mail free, prepaid, in a ain scaled wrapper a free package of her wonderful beautine's, and you will always bless the day you wrote: Do not fail to write today. It

# MUNYON'S

not necessarily dangerous, with proper care and the right remedies. It is almost saickle to depend on quinine and whisky or home decoctions. Don't triffe with a cold. Either take my Cold Cure or call in a competent physician. I can't say what your doctor will do for you, but I do know that my Cold Cure will speedily break up all forms of colds and prevent Grip. It checks discharges of the Nose and Eyes, stops sneezing, promptly relieves the Throat and Lings, allays Inflammation and Fever, and

tones up the system.—MUNYON.

Munyon's Remedies are for sale at all drugglets',
mestly 25 cents. Munyon's Inhaler cures Catarth.

Colds and Asthma; price \$1.00-either the "Hard FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

and then, a threatened disease may be averted; an untillocate of weakness may be turned into strength.

MUNION'S DOUTORS ARE FREE. Call upon them
at any time said year. at any time—suit your own convenience. Skilled specialists will give you the best advice simply for

t 623 THUSTEENTH ST. N.W.

WHEN HERRING SWARM.

How They Are Captured With Torch and Net in Massachusetts Bay.

bay fisheries has there been recorded a more successful herring season than the been trapped many have been taken in the played great havoc with the shining-backed tishes. The taking of fresh herring in the harbor and near the shore this season in from South Africa. The attitude of the such large numbers brought thousands of dollars to the trapmen, and because of their cheapness and quick delivery hundreds of els have been baited up, sent to the fishing grounds and brought in on quick

The use of the torch for entiting fish to the surface of the water dates away back; the Boston, Swampscott and South Shore fishermen have dipped speriing near Ply-mouth by the aid of the torch for fifty years, as well as the Eastport sardine fish-ers. The novelty about this season's bus-iness is the dipping of full-grown herring at night by the use of the torch. There have iness is the dipping of full-grown herring at night by the use of the torch. There have been few spawn herring taken in this way, for the fish that once made the waters of Boston hay appear like a sea of milk by their deposits of spawn and melt have no shown on this coast for years. The herring numbers this season is an entirely nev

ong the novel boats engaged in fish-Among the novel boats engaged in fish-ing is the petroleum boat Quartette, and when Capt. William Dexter extended an invitation to a reporter to make a trip it was accepted, and the craft was churned toward Cohasset at the rate of seven knots an hour. Outside Boston light a heavy swell was met, but the boat kept on until the shore of Cohasset was reached, then the anchor was dropped and the mainsall set to keep her from rolling.

to keep her from rolling.

The preparation for torching was simple as when the dory was hauled up alongside. as when the dory was hauled up alongside a pole with a grate attached was lashed across the bow and the grate filled with cotton, over which was poured petroleum. There were four men in the dory-two en the oars, one to dip and a boat steerer. As soon as they got litto shoal water the torch was lighted, and while the men on the oars made the dory spin through the water the man in the bow stood ready to dip when the fish came to the surface in response to the light.

Soon there rose to the surface herring in

was brought into the boat. Thirty dip were made, resulting in a take of ten bar rels. Then the dory went alongside the launch and shoveled them on deck. Ten trips were made, and Capt. Dexter said he had 100 barrels, which was all he could

cemfortably carry.

The anchor was hauled up and the boat The anchor was hauled up and the beat headed for Boston. It was as novel and pleasing a way of taking fish as the writer ever saw, and when under way the crew sat down to a midnight meal after two hours' hard work. The boat arrived at T wharf at 3:30 a.m., and when the market epened at 7 o'clock part of the catch was sold for balt and the balance to the dealers.

## Inquiring Child.

"Father, there's a lot in this book about

Father-"Othello! Why, bless me, my boy, do you mean to tell me you go to Sunday school and don't know a simple thing like that? I'm ashamed of you!"

#### Would Be Dangerous

First watter-"Do yo' know some folks is discussin' de question ob abolishin' tips?"

Second waiter-"Wal, I reckon dey ain't discussin' it in de hearin' ob de waitahs!"

a Larger Navy.

EFFECT OF THE WAR IN AFRICA

England Awaiting News From the Scene of Hostilities.

OTHER TIMELY SUBJECTS

LONDON, January 2, 1900. Emperor William has signalized the "turn f the century" by preclaiming to the Gercan nation and to the world at large his solemn determination to raise the German

avy to a standard of equality with the

The emphasis with which he reiterated his naval ambitions and his hopes for the reation of a "greater Germany" derives an imost sensational significance in face of

the international situation. It is impossible to doubt that the German public and the German press re-echo with a sympathetic voice the eloquent words addressed to them by their emperor through the medium of the army.

#### Same Arguments Apply.

persistency with which, during the past few months, they have dwell on the Nemesis that has overtaken Great Britain in consequence of her neglect to observe a proper sense of proportion in the development of her naval and military services ment of her naval and military services canot but render them amenable to similar arguments applied to their own country. The emperor's review of the death and resurrection of the military organization of Prussia bears, indeed, the appearance of having been inspired in a large measure by the course of the Transvaal war. He is known to hold very definite views with regard to the necessity of the reformation and the augmentation of the British army, it is natural, therefore, that his thoughts should be occupied in a special degree by the lessons for Germany that are contained in the temporary fallure of Great Britain's weak arm.

Anticipates the Century. Stripped of the glowing language in which his majesty clothed his meaning, and droproyal predecessors, the emperor stated in so "the new century," as he has decided to call it, by raising his navy to the level of call it, by raising his navy to the level of his army. Nothing less than a new century could give point to so momentous a decision, and it is, perhaps, innecessary to look deeper for the true explanation of Emperor William's experiments with the calendar. It is possible that the secret lies in some details of German legislation which expire or commence at that period of time, and which it would suit the government to anticipate; but it is consonant with the emperor's character as a "young man in a peror's character as a "young man in a hurry," as he was dubbed by the Pall Mall Gazette some years ago. What William I did for the army the present emperor will do for the fleet.

#### Will Carry It Through.

Despite all opposition he will carry on and arry through the task of reorganizing the navy "in order that it may take its place on a footing of equality by the side of my land forces, and that I may be in a position by means of it to wrest for the German empire the position abroad that it has not yet achieved." The question is, what position, or whose position? In the view of a great many people in Great Britain it will be chiefly this country's various occupations of the earth's surface which are bound sooner or later to come within the scope of Germany's ambition. Just now there is friendship between this country and Germany and everything is smooth and pleasant, but probably in no other country in Europe does there exist such deep-rooted Anglophobia as in Germany. In France there is enough Anglophobia in all conscience, but it is of the rabid, unthinking sort. The German variety is intelligent and dence, but it is of the range, or the ferman variety is intelligent and ort. The German variety is intelligent and ort. The Fredand's mistakes. This seeks to profit by England's mistakes. This has been done in a cer mercial way already, and far-seeing people anticipate the day when the opposition will take on a political

I hear that if Lord Wolseley is assailed in any public fashlon he will take a decided step and deliberately reveal the actual position he has taken in connection with the military armaments. He asserts that he has been overruled from the first, and what is more, that his advice has been absolutely neglected. As a fact, Lord Wolseley is more in harmony with the position adverted. more in harmony with the position adopted by Sir William Butler than any man at the war office. It was he, indeed, who insisted on Sir William receiving his present posifriends, resolved not to publish any justification of his conduct or to give to the world the incidents that led to his return

#### necessary to take action. Awaiting Development.

ere is a feeling in London that more important news may shortly be expected from the front, from what quarter does not appear. The fact that the Tugela is reperted to be in flood, and that the Boers have not, as was reported, evacuated their positions on the south side of the river, has given rise to the hope that Sir Redvers Buller may be able to attack the Boer posi-tion on his right, while the commandos to the south of the river are isolated from the main body to the north. It is, of course, possible that some such action is in cor emplation, but we are not likely to have news of it until it has been carried out considering the strictness of the censorship which exists and the certainty that all news telegraphed to this country is imme liately known in Pretoria, and, of course diately known in Pretoria, and, or course, at once transmitted to the Boer commandos in Natal. The rivers in South Africa rise with extraordinary rapidity, but after heavy rains they fall with equal rapidity. Twenty-four hours may see a shallow stream converted into a raging torrent and exceptive ted. in the a shallow stream. All reconverted into a shallow stream. All that can be said is that the conditions reported to exist create the possibility that Sir Redvers Buller may be able to strike a shrewd blow at the enemy, but our knowledge of the local conditions is much too edge of the local conditions is much to make it possible for any one in this country to say whether it would o would not be wise to take advantage of the

counts of the situation in South Africa have come from Winston Churchill, who is the only Briton who has been to Pretoria and back before Christmas, poasts of many officers. Now that he has exceilent dispatches from him, and the Morning Post, which was condoled with be cause its principal war correspondent was gobbled up by the Boers, is now scoring

#### off for the War.

The city became somewhat excited yes erday over the enrolling and swearing-in of the volunteer recruits to the City Imperial Regiment. The men marched in in de tachments, in the uniform of their respective corps, some with no other music than the measured tramp of soldierly feet, but others with the inspiring squeak of fife and rattle of drum. Citizens cheered, the lord mayor preached patriotism, and the volunteers looked quite proud that they had been chosen. From this day, however, they cease to be volunteers. They are now enisted soldiers of the queen and belong to the regiment. They may not, for instance, go away without leave, and in a short time they will be abpard ship, en route for the war. More generous offers are coming in, and I hear that another battery of new guns has been offered to the government, to be manned by volunteers.

A number of members or parliament have tachments, in the uniform of their respect-

A number of members or parliament have volunteered, and thirteen are actually going. The only radical member who has volunteered is Mr. George Lambert, the member for South Molton, who holds a commission in the Devon militia. He has offered to go with the Imperial Yeomanry. and, as he is a good rider, he will probabl be accepted. Many of the volunteers wh are going out are expert cyclists, and it is thought that the generals may be disposed

Influenza is rife in London, and its effect may be seen in the Times, where there were two columns of deaths the other day-an extraordinary number, even for this ason of the year. Happily, the disease is not violent in its action, but it is very is not violent in its action, but it is very infectious. Quite a number of my friends have told me that nearly every one in their house is laid up with it, but; seriously enough, it has spared the head of the house in all these cases, while every one cise, from the lady of the house to the maids in the kitchen, has been effected. Many Christmas parties have been partly spolled, owing to numbers of the invited guests being unable to leave their homes. The weather has been altogether in favor of the disease—damp, dark and forgy, with chilling east winds, and only occasional snaps of good dry frost.

London's School Children

#### London's School Children.

Some idea of the immensity of the operations of the London school board may be gathered from the annual statement, which, in view of the new year, has been placed in the hands of members. The officers sched-uled last year \$31,010 children between the the hands of members. The officers scheduled last year \$31,010 children between the ages of three and thirteen years. This number, though strikingly large, was less by 2,000 than in the previous year, a fact which may be taken to show that more and more persons in a comparatively humble walk of life are removing their familles so far into suburbs that they no longer come under the London school board. The board estimates that it ought to provide at least 784,590 school places, but notwith-standing its continuous expenditure in new buildings it has only accommodation for 746,186 children. It has spent in sites alone since 1871, 63,488,038, Last year nine new schools were opened, accommodating 8,342 children, at a cost of 6240,239, including sites, building and furniture, which works out at £26,17.3 per head. The board employs 9,800 teachers, and their salaries in the year ending Lady day last amounted to 11,256,026. The net expenditure of the board for the year was £2,648,413, but £51,834 of this amount was for repayment of loans.

Decidedly Interesting. A Livingstone exhibition has been opened in London, which is of the highest interest. The exhibition has been arranged in St. Martin's town hall. To some extent the name does not adequately reveal the nature of the undertaking. It is a Livingstone exhibition so far as it has been organized by the Livingstone College, and contains many interesting relies of the great
pioneer missionary; but the primary object
is to show how disease may be combated
by travelers in unhealthy climates, and
how the miseries of residence either in the
frozen north or in the tropies may be
greatly alleviated. To this end much space
is devoted to the display of portable comforts, devices for reducing camp baggage
to the minimum, all sorts of clothing and
innumerable medical and food requisites.
But visitors who are not experts in regard
to matters of equipment—and no doubt they
will form the majority—will be chiefly interested in the loan section. The collection
of relies is very comprehensive.

South African Missionaries. ture of the undertaking. It is a Living-

South African Missionaries. The Wesleyan missionaries, who have been scattered from the Transvaal through Cape Colony by the war, have already proved a serious burden on the funds of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and up to the present have cost it some it,500. Six are in Boer territory, and no news has come through from them for weeks; but several more were politely but forcibly asked to leave when the war broke out, and are now in Cape Town, Grahamstown and Durban. In each of the beleaguered towns of Mafeking and Kimberley there is a Wesleyan minister, of whom no tidings have come since the investment. At Durban, where are some six or eight refugee Wesleyan ministers, they are doing good work in alding the relief committee, by whom their standing has been recognized. A hall has been set apart where they may always be found, and there those lay refugees who are Wesleyans come and have their temporary wants relieved. Before the war closes the disorganization of the Self-supporting Wesleyan churches of the Transvaal will have cost the central society several thousand pounds, and other denominations find themselves in a similar financial situation. present have cost it some f1,500. Six are in themselves in a similar financial situation

## The New Century.

There are evidently very many yet who are deaf to the arguments of those who would convince them that yesterday was Wise in its generation, one of the largest series of New Year cards for the special satisfaction of the heretics. These cards

Year cards, the immense importance at-tached to the automatic operation of a metached to the automatic operation of a mechanical device for measuring time is perhaps worth the attention of those who have a taste for philosophical speculations. From earliest days of education we are confused in our ideas by the habit of cutting history into centuries, as though with every century a new order began and ended. Instead of talking so much about "the dying century" and "fin de siecle thought" we should be considerably nearer the mark if we regarded ourselves as at present about fifty years forward in an age that commenced with the general spread of railways, the abandonment of "wooden walls" ways, the abandonment of "wooden walls" for steel plates on battle ships, and the net-ting of the world with telegraph wires by

## The Wrong Cause Won.

An amusing encounter of the pugilistic order was yesterday witnessed in the neighberhood of Fleet street. A couple of costers, after a flerce dispute as to when the century began, started fighting. After a century began, started fighting. After a round or two one gave in, and the victor, the champion of January I, 1900, remarked derisively of his fallen adversary as the latter, in a somewhat battered condition, led away his donkey and cart: "A hignerant hass, 'e is! Doesn't know a noo cent'ry frem a blessed bunch of carrots!" Evidently the ordeal of battle is not always infallible.

L. H. MOORE.

## DEATH OF MAJOR GUTHRIE.

Suffered From a Severe Wound Re-ceived in the San Juan Charge. Maj. John B. Guthrle, 15th Infantry, died it Buffalo, N. Y., last night.

Major Guthrie entered the service as an enlisted man in the 1st Kentucky Volunteers in April, 1861, being at the time less than seventeen years of age. A year later he was commissioned second lieutenant in the same regiment, serving with distinction until the close of the war, when he was appointed a second lieutenant in the reguar army. He was badly wounded in the cedar woodr at Stone river. From the close of the civil war until the Spanish-American war he served almost constantly on the western frontler.

He commanded a battalion of the 13th Infantry in its assault on San Juan Hill, and his conduct called forth the highest praise of his superiors. On the afternoon of July 1, 1898, he was severely wounded. He he was commissioned second lieutenant in

l, 1898, he was severely wounded. He never fully recovered from this wound and

it, no doubt, hastened his death.

By reason of his high character no less than his fine attainments the War Department designated him a member of the government board at the Pan-American exwas engaged in that work at the tim death. He would not have reached the age of retirement until 1908, being at the time of his death one of the youngest officers of

#### Influenza Epidemic in London. A London dispatch says: The epidemic of

nfluenza is spreading throughout the whole country. The newspapers contain long lists of notable sufferers from the disease and the death lists are abnormally long. The royal household at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, has not escaped. Many of its mem hers have been removed to a sanitarit

#### THE SATURDAY STAR By Mail

One Year, One Dollar.

Many Distinguished Names Signed to the Document, Which is to Give Effect to the Pence Congress.

A petition has been sent to the Senate in favor of the adoption of the treaty of The Hague relative to international arbitration, and will shortly be laid before that body. It is signed by a large number of prominent advocates of arbitration, among them being leading diplemats, statesmen,

lawyers and educators. The petition recites the circumstances un der which the United States government accepted the invitation of the Emperor of Russia for a conference "as to the most effective means of securing to all peoples the benefits of a real and durable peace.

The treaty favors a peaceful settlement of all difficulties between nations that or-

of all difficulties between nations that or-dinarily might lead to war, yet it leaves every nation absolutely free to follow its own judgment of what its interest and honor demand.

"For more than a hundred years," the petitioners continue, "the United States has been foremost among the nations in the settlement of international disputes by means of arbitration.
"Therefore we trust that the pending

pentioners continue, "the United States has been foremost among the nations in the settlement of international disputes by means of arbitration.

"Therefore we trust that the pending treaty, the provisions of which we have carefully examined, may receive your favorable consideration."

The petition is signed by James R. Angell, president of the University of Michigan; Simeon E. Baldwin, president of the International Law Association; Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior; John L. Cadwalader, ex-assistant secretary of state; John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; James C. Carter, president of the Bar Association of New York; Leander T. Chamberlain, New York; Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States; Thomas J. Conaty, president of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.; J. L. M. Curry, Washington, D. C. William R. Day, ex-Secretary of State; William E. Dodge, New York; Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University; William M. Evarts, ex-Secretary of State; Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State; Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the University; William R. Hatper, president of State; Daniel C. Gilman, President of University; William R. Hatper, president of the University; William R. Hatper, president of the University; William R. Hatper, president of the University; George E. Leighton, St. Louis; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford, jr., University; George E. Leighton, St. Louis; Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; John B. Moore, ex-assistant secretary of state, professor of International law and diplomacy, Columbia University; New York; Levi P. Morton, ex-Vice President of the University; George E. Rives, ex-secretary of State; C. Stuart Patterson, Philadelphia; Robert E. Pattison, ex-governor of Pennsylvania; Francis L. Patton, president of Princeton University; Whitelaw Reid, New York; George L. Rives, ex-assistant secretary of state; John M. Schofield, Reutenant general

#### TAUGHT OFFICER A LESSON.

How a Raw Recruit Inspired Great Respect for Himself.

From the Chicago Tribune, Sometimes a raw recruit will put up with all sorts of abuse, and sometimes he will wiggle and squirm and turn upon his tormentor and make the tormentor sorry. The ant who did not like raw recruits. He did not see why such pests should ever be permitted to get into the army. When they

not see why such peets should ever be permitted to get into the army. When they shot each other in the foot, or invariably fired a salute at guard mount when the command "open chambers and cartridge boxes" was given, the lieutenant rejoiced, because then he could descend on them like a storm out of the clouds and fill their young lives with gloom.

It was on the Calamba expedition, and the dismounted cavalry regiment had been alternately fighting and hiking all day. At night they were tired. About three-fourths of the command were raw recruits, and the day had been a trying one for raw recruits. At night they were almost too tired to lie down and sleep, and some would have slept standing up if their friends had not pushed them over, so that they lay upon the ground. One of the recruits, the smallest and newest man in the regiment, had been told off for post duty, and sent to keep watch on the edge of a river that flowed some six hundred yards away from the camp. Across the river, somewhere in the dense jungles of hamboo, were the insurgents and the outposts had here in the dense were the insurgents, and the outposts had

were the insurgents, and the outposts had to move quietly and speak in whispers, so as not to become too popular with the sharpshooters hidden in the mysterious blackness across the stream.

At 9 o'clock the officer of the day came around inspecting the outposts. The recruit was sitting on the bank of the river, holding his feet straight out in front of him. The corporal had told him that if he sat with his feet held up he would not go to sleep. The recruit was so busy holding out his feet that he did not see the officer of the day, who happened to be the lieutenant who scorned raw recruits. The recruit finally realized that the officer of the day had come up, and he arose, clumsily enough. nnaily realized that the officer of the day had come up, and he arose, clumsily enough, and tried to look as soldierly as the rest of the men. But the officer of the day looked at the little boy in the khaki soldier clothes with contempt. Then he glanced across the river, and a happy idea struck him.

"Sergeant," he said to the non-commissioned officer of the outpost, "you ought to have a man across the river. If they come

hey were coming across, if we only had a nan over there to give the alarm.

"Yes, sir," said the sergeant,
"You go over there," said the lieutenant

"You go over there," said the lieutenant to the shivering little recruit. "Get behind the bushes and watch close. If the gugies start for us, fire once, anyhow. Then you can drop over the bank and come back to the outpost"—the lieutenant paused for a moment, and then concluded—"maybe."

The little recruit shivered so that his teeth rattled, and to hide his fear he merely saluted and hastily waded into the cold, dark river and across. The current was swift, and at one time the water came up to his armpits, but he got safely over, and then, alone in the enemy's country, he sat shivering through the night, trying to make out the fantastic shapes that loomed up in the darkness.

he darkness. About midnight he heard some one walk ing along the beach on the American side of the river. He raised his rifle and chal-lenged "halt." The figure across the river

"Who's there?" asked the recruit "Officer of the day," came back the re-"Advance, officer of the day!" commanded the recruit, with all the dignity of a brig-adier general ordering the formation of his brigade, "ana be recognized."

"Oh, that's all right, my man," said the officer of the day. "I can't advance across this muddy river, you know. How is every thing over there?" thing over there?"
"Advance, officer of the day," came from
the recruit on the other side, "and be recognized." Then followed a peculiar click,
such as is made when the safety catch is
thrown back so as to permit the firing of a

thrown back so as to permit the firing of a Krag-Jorgensen rifle. The officer of the day hesitated no longer. He plunged into the cold water and waded across. He stepped into a hole and went in over his head. He walked ashore so wet he could have been wrung out by hand. The recruit looked at him.

"It's all right," he said, tossing his gun to port. "I recognize you. Everything is quiet. sir."

Then he stood, walting for the officer of

that have riches enter into the kingdom God.' "-Mark x, 21. Then he stood, waiting for the officer of

Then he stood, waiting for the officer of the day to empty a vial of wrath upon his head. But nothing of the kind happened. The lieutenant asked the usual questions, then waded back. And he never showed by word or action that he remembered the thing afterward. Except that he seemed to have more respect for raw recruits, and for one recruit in particular. Metropolitan Neglect.

"Do you like living in the city, Aunt Ma-

"No; it's too lonesome. Why, when our new hatrack came not a soul in the neigh-borhood came over to try to find out what it cost!"

# NEWS FROM LONDON to make more use of this branch of the service. Volunteer cyclists were tried with great success at the last maneuvers, and regular officers expressed their amazement at the speed with which the cyclists covered the very rough ground selected for them. The Grin in Lord. The Grin in Lord. Petition to the Separte to Ratify the Treaty The Palais Royal "Opening."



\$45,000 stock of Housekeeping Goods awaits your inspection. Prices are from 10 to 30 per cent less than today's market values, because of our contracts having been awarded last June, prior to the rise in prices. The list below, from the H. B. Claffin Company of New York, gives the wholesale quotations for Cottons of then and now.

## 10c

-is the present wholesale price of 18inch Pure Linen Russian Crash. And 10c yard is the Palais Royal's present retail

price.

Claflin's List. 1899. Wamsutta Cotton..... 8c. Pride of the West..... 8c. Fruit of the Loom..... 534c. Dwight Anchor..... 51/2c. Androscoggin ..... 5c. Lonsdale Cotton..... 53/sc. 71/8C. Berkley Cambric..... 6½c.

69c

for 98c Damask.

Damask, 2 yards wide. The

present wholesale price for this

quality and weight is 75c a vd.,

retailed at 98c. The Palais Rov-

al price to you-69c-is six

cents a yard less than today's

98c instead of \$1.25 dozen for the war-ranted All-linen Napkins. 1,000

5,000 yards extra fine Satin

89c

for \$1.25 Damask.

3,000 yards of this exquisite double Satin Damask. 89c vd. is less than today's wholesale quotation. And \$3.50 instead of \$4.50 for choice of Pattern Cloths, 2x21/2 yards, in the new twentieth century effects.

5c

-is the pres-

ent wholesale

price of 18-

inch Cotton

Crash, 5e vd.

or \$1 for piece

of 25 yards at

the Palais

Royal.

\$1.49 instead of \$1.89 dozen for the Extra-size All-linen Napklus.

## 1,300 Dozen Towels at Present Wholesale Prices.

10c

49c

for 59c Damask.

and warranted all pure linen

Satin Damask, designed and

made to the special order of the

Palais Royal. Same quality to-

day costs 45c a yard at whole-

60c instead of 89c dozen for the Nap-

sale, 59c at retail.

5,000 yards of heavy weight

-for choice of 20x42 Bath Towels and 18x38 Hemmed Huck Towels. The present wholesale price is \$1.20 dozen. 18c

wholesale quotation.

—for Bleached Terry Bath Towels, 24x48 inches. Lighter weight towels are \$2 dozen today in the wholesale market.

-for warranted all-linen Huck Towels, 23x44 inches. Claffin's wholesale price today is \$2.621/2 dozen. Only \$2.40 here.

IT Manufacturers' samples of Fancy Linen Buffet and Bureau Scarfs are here in two lots at only 75c and 88c for choice. None are worth less than \$1.75, some are \$3 value. Lengths range from 54 to 72 inches. Those of fine linen embrodered in art designs and colors are works of art that will be first to go. Call early Monday morning, secure first choice, and you will thank the writer for the hint.

All Bedwear at the Prices of Last June.

49c

-for best quality Sheets, handtorn, hemmed and ironed. Size 81x90 inches. 50c is the present wholesale price.

\$1.19 for buth Full-size Comforts, filled with pure cetton, covered with slikeline in art designs and colors. \$1.19 instead of \$1.50.

—for 45x36 Hemmed Pillow Cases. The quality and size that now is 10c at wholesale and 121/2c at retail.

\$9 for \$12.50 Elderdown Comforts, covered with rich silk. Best-warranted not to shed and to be perfect in all respects.

75c -for full size Crochet Bed Spreads. 75c. is today's whole-sale price. 98c is the prevailing

retail price.

## Palais Royal, A. Lisner, G & 11th Sts.

MR. HOW AND HIS \$1,000,000. Why He Wants to Give All of It to the

Poor. St. Louis Correspondence Chicago Times-Herald. James Eads How, who spurns his inheritance of \$1,000,000 in order that he may obey the command of Jesus and follow His example of living among the lowly, is perhaps the most remarkable example in America of the practical application of the doctrine of the Savior. He holds that Jesus either meant what He said or He did not. If the Savior was in earnest there is only one road open to the rich man. If he was not in earnest, then the words are mere empty sounds. In fact, says Mr. How, no ingenuity, however stimulated by a desire to blind one's eyes to the truth for the sak of gold, can extract from the verses in Mark any meaning but the one meaning which was clearly in the mind of the Re-

Mr. How is the grandson of James B. that bears his name, and the jetties near New Orleans, which opened the big river to that bears his name, and the jettles near New Orleans, which opened the big river to the deep bottoms of the world's commerce. His father was the late J. F. How, vice president of the Wabash railroad. The young man's share of the family estate is \$1,000,000. By one word he could command the luxuries of the world's work and live in all the delights of the flesh. But the verses in Mark are burned into his brain, and he follows in the footsteps of Jesus as closely as it is possible for mere man to do.

He refuses to touch a penny of his immense inheritance. "It is not mine," he says. "I did not earn it." One day not long ago he walked into the office of Mayor Ziegenheim and tendered that official \$100,000, which he wished should be given to the poor. Mr. Ziegenheim nearly fell off his chair. He questioned Mr. How and found out that his visitor meant business. Then the mayor rang his bell for Sergt. McGrew, the Cerberus of the executive office. When that giant came in the mayor, who is not a pigmy himself, fett order. The unshet of the interview was as it is possible for mere man to do.

He refuses to touch a penny of his immense inheritance. "It is not mine," he says. "I did not earn it." One day not long ago he walked into the office of Mayor Ziegenheim and tendered that official \$100,000, which he wished should be given to the poor. Mr. Ziegenheim nearly fell off his chair. He questioned Mr. How and found out that his visitor meant business. Then the mayor rang his bell for Sergt. McGrew, the Cerberus of the executive office. When that giant came in the mayor, who is not a pigmy himself, feit casier. The upshot of the interview was that Mr. How was escorted to Dr. Stark-

money. he passage that caused Mr. How to give \$1,000,000:

The passage that caused Mr. How to give up \$1,000,000:

"And he answered and said unto Him. Master, all these things have I observed from my youth."

"Then Jesus, beholding him, loved him, and said unto him, 'One thing thou lackest; go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and come, take up the closs and follow Me."

"And he was said at that saying and went cross and follow Me.

"And he was sad at that saying and went
away grieved, for he had great possessions.

"And Jesus looked around about and saith
unto His disciples, 'How hardly shall they

Balked at the very threshold of his nobl Balked at the very threshold of his noble purpose, Mr. How determined to live up to the second part of the Savior's injunction. He would take up his cross and follow Christ. He went to live among the poorest people he could find, to teach them, to minister to them, to lead them toward the light which he himself saw, or fancied he saw. He founded a mission at Washington avenue and 9th street, and here expounded the Gospels after his own fashion. His dress is that of the lowliest, his fare as simple as that of the apostles and his life is ordered in every way to help on his hope of regenerating mankind.

This modern apostle went east not long ago to attend a meeting of the Brotherhood of Daily Life, an association which he him-

self founded. He visited an old friend who was a college chum of his at Harvard. The chum sat down with Mr. How to a fine breakfast. But the rich young man declined to eat the sumptous fare. Instead, he walked to the Medical Mission in Brooklyn and paid three cents for a breakfast of pca soup, bread and coffee.

A visiting minister approached him and asked him what kind of Christian work he was doing.

was doing.
"Trying the best I can to get away from
the Christ and the church that you preach Trying the best I can to get away from the Christ and the church that you preach and practice," Mr. How replied; "and it is the hardest thing I have to do."

The minister stared. "Are you not a Unitarian?" he asked.
"No."

"No."
"Then you are not a Christian?"
"I think I am more of a Buddhist than a Christian," the self-extinguished millionaire answered. "Sometimes I think I am more of a Christian than a Buddhist, and again mere of a Buddhist than a Christian. I don't just know which."

The minister turned uncomfortably red in the face and walked away sorely grieved. This kind of literal Christianity he was not accustomed to, and it made him feel ner-

accustomed to, and it made him feel ner-vous. Mr. How was too deep for him. "That man," the preacher said, puzzled, "Is actually doing what Jesus has told him to

do."

Mr. How has another crochet strangely accepted out of joint with the commonly accepted practice of Christian ministers. He does not believe in the wisdem of the saying,
"They who preach the gospel should live
by the gospel." Now, this is radical. Even
the Salvation Army follows the universal
practice. But Mr. How preaches the gospel
and supports himself by the labor of his

mayor, who is not a pigmy himself, feit casier. The upshot of the interview was that Mr. How was escorted to Dr. Starkloff, the health commissioner, with the request that he examine the millionaire for his sanity. Dr. Starkloff pronounced the man perfectly sane. Then Mr. How renewed his offer. But the mayor couldn't get over his first fright and wouldn't touch the money. will not be so anxious to accumulate wealth the division of wealth will be more equal, he thinks, and poor men will be given an opportunity of doing good otherwise impossible. If a rich man's son would consent to drive a dray—were he unfitted for better occupation—the poor man's son might become a judge. The purpose of the brotherhood is to encourage a feeling of sympathy, and to induce men to help and to love one another. Loving one another is the supreme test set by Jesus of men's merits, and the fruits of that neighborly love are the standards by which Christians are to be known. All the members of the brotherhood earn their bread with their own hands.

fanatic. He is fanatic in no sense of the word. He is convinced that his only happi-ness can be found in just the way of life he nas chosen. Prominent citizens have taken him up, and will see that his interest money is judiciously bestowed upon the poor, according to Mr. How's dearest wish

#### Forgotten Her Calling. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Yes, the doctor ordered him sent to the hospital. He wasn't getting the right kind of care at home."
"Let's see. Whom did he marry?"
"His wife was a trained nurse."

motre at the four corners. It falls so as to hide the mattress and ends in a gather of pink mousseline de sole. The pillow cases are also set over a ground to match the sheets and have the same garland and Judge-"Were you ever arrested before?" Burglar Bill-"Say, now, your 'onner; de look like a ammychewer?"-Tit-Bits.

Some of Its Dangers and How They Are to Be Avoided. From Cassie 's Magazine.

ILLUMINATING GAS.

Numerous accidents occur annually in the ise of gas for lighting, cooking or heating, through either carelessness or ignorance. The largest number of accidents, probably occur from ignorant persons either biowing out the gas or turning it off, and subquently turning the cock on sufficiently for the gas to escape unnoticed.

Many other accidents are the result of the bad practice of turning down a gas flame, particularly in a bed room. This is always ill-advised, for such a turned-down flame may be either blown out by a draught of air from an open window, or else it may be extinguished by a sudden variation or reduction in the pressure. When this happens in a small bed room without ventilation there is great danger of without ventilation there is great danger of asphyxiation, particularly so if water gas is used. Muca can be done to avert this

danger by a proper arrangement of the gas piping in houses.

Another dangerous custom is to shut off the gas at the main service

the gas at the main service or at the gas meter during the night, and numerous accidents, some of them fatal, have resulted from it. It is almost equally bad to turn off the gas at the meter during the day.

Notwithstanding the universal introduction of gas lighting, there are still many persons who would be benefited by receiving plain instructions on the use of gas in the household. Gas companies would benefit themselves and the public by paying more attention to this marter. Among available statistics may be found numerous incidents of death or accidents due to faulty management of gas. Among the more remote causes the writer finds the following mentioned: In one of two adjoining rooms, supplied with gas from one soing rooms, supplied with gas from one so called prepayment gas meter, a man re-tired for the night when the gas supply

thred for the night when the gas supply from the meter was exhausted, but forgot to close his gas burner. The occupant of the adjoining room came home late at night, dropped a coln in the slot of the gas meter and got a fresh supply of gas, which meanwhile also escaped in the adjoining room killing the occupant.

Escape of gas and explosions have also happened in the use of gas cooking stoves, where boiling water, running over the vessel, extinguished the flame. It has already been mentioned that the so-called independent gas connections with two keys may lead to accidents by the wrong one being turned by mistake. Where the gas in the to attempt to thaw out the gas meter of service with a flame. A gas meter shoul never be examined with a burning light, no should any tools be used near a gaknown to be leaky, on account danger of flying sparks.

Some New Bed Linen. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Charming sets of bed linen are seen in a trousseau. Sheets of lawn cambric sur-rounded by a garland of fine embroidery. rounded by a garland of fine embroidery. The upper sheet is ornamented with a monogram, surrounded with a wreath of large roses beautifully embroidered in the Louis XVI style. The part that turns down is edged with a wide flounce of Valenciennes lace. The sheets are laid over a ground of pink marceline. The mattress cover is also of pink marceline, stitched with Louis XVI designs, with puffs of pink moire at the four corners. It falls so set sheets and have the same garland and monogram and are edged with the same Valenciennes.